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to a purely physical change, perhaps a temperature change. Some will object to the distinction between physical and physiological changes, for is not the latter, as well as its physical aspects, largely unknown? In this connection it might be mentioned that we know little about the effect of light upon "hydration" of colloids in general, and of cell colloids especially. Recently we have been coming to see that this is quite as important in growth as is turgor pressure.—WILLIAM CROCKER.

**Embryo sac of *Myosurus*.**—In 1913 NAWASCHIN and FINN<sup>21</sup> concluded that chalazogams are primitive and derived from gymnosperms, the conclusion being based largely upon the reduction series shown by sperms. They found that the generative cell of *Juglans* reaches the embryo sac as a binucleate cell, which means that nuclear division had occurred, but that distinct male cells had not been organized. This condition, carried over from gymnosperms, was regarded as an intermediate one between a well developed sperm and a naked sperm nucleus. TCHERNOYAROW<sup>22</sup> has now found the same condition in *Myosurus minimus*, and concludes that this is probably a feature of the "Polycarpicae," and that this phylum and the chalazogams are two independent primitive branches from the gymnosperm stock. The paper also contains a detailed account of the events from the development of the pollen tube to the act of fertilization. In general the events are of the usual kind, but attention may be called to the fact that the author lays special stress upon the idea that there is some coordination which assures the discharge of the pollen tube at the moment of maturity of the embryo sac.—J. M. C.

**Northern plains forests of Canada.**—A recent report by CONNELL<sup>23</sup> deals with the forest region lying north of the prairies in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. It extends from the contact line with the Laurentian pine plain near Lake Winnipeg in the east, to the Rocky Mountains in the west. The northern limits are not determined. If the portion of northern Alberta most carefully studied be taken as typical of the entire region, it is made up as follows: (1) boulder clay slopes, which comprise about 50 per cent of the area, more than half of these slopes being covered with a poplar association, a little less than one-fourth with a mixed spruce-poplar forest, and less than 2 per cent with a pure spruce association; (2) sand ridges, which amount to 18 per cent of the area and are covered with nearly pure *Pinus Banksiana*, *P. Murrayana* appearing in mixture with it in the western portion of the region; (3) swamps, which occupy the remainder, showing how poorly developed the drainage is. In the swamps there is a stunted growth of *Picea mariana* and *Larix laricina*, the former predominating.—GEO. D. FULLER.

<sup>21</sup> Rev. Bot. Gaz. 57:162. 1914.

<sup>22</sup> TCHERNOYAROW, M., Les nouvelles données dans l'embryologie du *Myosurus minimus* L. Mém. Soc. Nat. Kiev 24:95-170. 1915.

<sup>23</sup> CONNELL, A. B., Some aspects of the northern plains forest region of Canada. Forestry Quarterly 13:31-34. 1915.